

**State of Michigan  
Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program**

**Annual Report  
2005**

*Michigan Department  
of Community Health*



*Office of Drug Control Policy*

Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor  
Janet Olszewski, Director

**State of Michigan**  
**Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor**

*Michigan Department of Community Health*  
*Janet Olszewski, Director*

**BYRNE MEMORIAL FORMULA GRANT  
PROGRAM**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
2005**

***Prepared by:***

*Nancy Becker Bennett*  
*Manager, Law Enforcement Section*  
*Office of Drug Control Policy*

***Law Enforcement Section Staff:***

*James Rapp*  
*Jackie Wood*

***With Assistance From:***

***The Michigan Justice Statistics Center***  
***at***

***Michigan State University***  
*Timothy Bynum, Ph.D.*  
*Jason Ingram, M.A.*  
*Karen R. Ream*  
*Justin Noble*

*The Michigan Department of Community Health is an Equal Opportunity Employer, Services and Programs Provider.*

# ***Introduction***

The Office of Drug Control Policy is designated by executive order as the state agency that administers the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne) in Michigan. Thus it has the responsibility for the awarding of these funds to create criminal justice programs and enhance and improve criminal justice practices throughout the state. Through the creation of these programs and interventions, there has been a significant and continued improvement in the coordination of criminal justice services across the state and local levels, and productive partnerships with federal agencies have been created.

This annual report covers Byrne Program activities during the period from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005. During this period, 133 individual projects were funded across eight program areas. These grants totaled \$16,605,858 in federal funding.

While it is important to note the magnitude of funding across programs, it is also important to note the contribution that these programs have made to improve the quality of criminal justice services throughout the state of Michigan. Governor Granholm has made it clear that the various initiatives funded using these grant monies are an integral part in strengthening the criminal justice system in Michigan, as well as making our state more attractive to working families and businesses. As such, this report will focus upon some of the qualitative aspects of these programs and their contribution to the improved safety of Michigan's communities. We have included profiles of several counties and the various Byrne funded programs that are operating in these areas that have contributed to improving the quality of life for residents of these communities

In recent years, Michigan, like many states in the Midwest, has experienced a significant increase in the use of methamphetamine. In response to this situation, the Byrne Program has established a comprehensive methamphetamine strategy incorporating enforcement as well as treatment components. This report summarizes the contributions and accomplishments that have been made in this area.

# ***Table of Contents***

Methamphetamine in Michigan – A Highlight of Two Programs .....	Page 5-12
Macomb County Programs – Overview of Byrne Funded Programs .....	Page 13-19
Allegan County Programs – Overview of Byrne Funded Programs .....	Page 20-24
Kent County Programs – Overview of Byrne Funded Programs .....	Page 25-29

## Program Area Summaries:

Community Policing & Crime Analysis .....	Page 30
Juvenile Intervention Strategies .....	Page 31
School Resource Strategies .....	Page 32
Local Correctional Resources .....	Page 33
Criminal Justice Records Improvement .....	Page 34
Family and Domestic Violence Strategies .....	Page 34
Multijurisdictional Task Forces .....	Page 35
Drug Courts .....	Page 36

## **Methamphetamine in Michigan: Issues and Interventions**

Methamphetamine abuse and manufacture has become an increasingly serious problem across the United States in recent years. Known more commonly as “meth,” the drug is a type of synthetic stimulant that affects the body’s central nervous system, resulting in an increased risk for addiction. The consequences of methamphetamine abuse are particularly serious in that not only is the drug highly addictive but chronic use can result in significant and potentially irreversible damage to the brain.

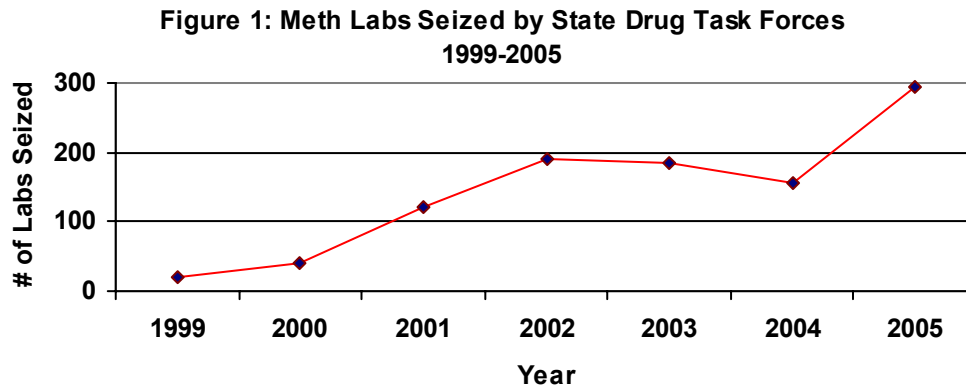
Furthermore, the drug can be manufactured rather easily in clandestine or makeshift laboratories using inexpensive and readily available ingredients, allowing large quantities to be made at more affordable prices compared to other types of stimulant narcotics. The volatility of these labs creates extremely unsafe and often toxic and explosive situations. The highly addictive nature of the drug combined with the hazards associated with the makeshift labs has garnered increased attention from law enforcement agencies and treatment providers at both national and local levels.

### **National Methamphetamine Trends:**

In the past, both production and trafficking of methamphetamine occurred primarily in the Western states, particularly in California. More recently, however, the prevalence of the drug has spread eastward especially throughout the Midwest. While it is difficult to document the extent to which the methamphetamine problem has pervaded the United States, the following indicators demonstrate the salience and growth of the national patterns of methamphetamine use. In 1999, there were over 2,100 methamphetamine labs seized compared to only 263 in 1994, an increase of almost 700 percent. Although the numbers of lab seizures nationally have stabilized, there has been a dramatic increase in lab seizures in the Midwest since 1999. Furthermore, drug testing of arrested individuals indicates that approximately 5% of male offenders and 9% of female offenders tested positive for methamphetamine at the time of their arrest. National surveys of the general population have indicated that almost 12 million individuals have used methamphetamine.

### **Methamphetamine Trends in Michigan:**

As noted above, there are many indications of the recent growth of methamphetamine use in the Midwest and Michigan is no exception to this regional trend. Figure 1 depicts the number of meth labs seized by the (Byrne funded) multijurisdictional task forces created to combat regional drug problems. With the exception of 2004, the number of labs seized has increased each year since 1999. Between 1999 and 2005 the number of meth labs seized has increased over 15 times to almost 300 in 2005.



In addition to meth lab seizures, the number of meth-related<sup>1</sup> arrests has also recently increased throughout the state. Available data measuring arrests by the drug task forces shows that there were 557 meth-related arrests in 2005 compared to 503 such arrests in 2004, an increase of approximately 11% over the past year. While these numbers provide a brief snapshot of the overall methamphetamine problem in Michigan, one particular area of the state, Southwestern Michigan, has experienced more severe problems associated with this drug.

### **Methamphetamine in Southwestern Michigan:**

Southwestern Michigan has experienced substantial meth problems in recent years. In fact, methamphetamine is the number one drug problem in this area. This becomes more apparent when looking at meth lab seizures and meth-related arrests in this area. The majority of meth labs seized are found in this region of the state. Of the 298 meth labs seized in 2005, 114 (38%) were located in Southwest Michigan. In 2004, over half of the labs seized in the state were in this region (79 of the 155 labs seized). Additionally, this region accounted for 35% of the total meth-related arrests in 2005 (191 out of 557 arrests) and 52% in 2004 (260 of 503). Two adjacent counties in this region, Allegan and Van Buren, have experienced particularly acute problems as a result of methamphetamine abuse.

In Allegan County, approximately one in four offenses involves methamphetamine. From January 2002 through March 2004, the prosecutor's office filed felony charges in 2,691 felony cases, 640 (24%) of which involved the possession, manufacturing, delivery of methamphetamine, or operating a meth lab. In addition, law enforcement and corrections officials observed a consistent pattern of repeat offenders with methamphetamine charges cycling in and out of jail in this community starting in about 2002. Van Buren County has experienced similar problems. In 2002, approximately 10% of all criminal charges in the county were for methamphetamine related offenses. In addition, jail staff noted the frequent readmission of meth offenders as well as the increasing erratic behavior of jail inmates indicating their use of and likely addiction to methamphetamine.

<sup>1</sup> A methamphetamine related arrest would include the offenses of possession, manufacture, or delivery of methamphetamine but not offenses that were believed to be brought about by the use of methamphetamine.

To address methamphetamine abuse within these counties and consistent with the approach established in the Michigan Methamphetamine Control Strategy, Byrne funds were allocated to these counties to develop meth treatment and prevention programs. Specifically, the Methamphetamine Diversion Program was implemented in Allegan County, and the Community Correctional Substance Abuse Abatement Project was implemented in Van Buren County. The following sections will highlight the operation and accomplishments of these programs.

## **Allegan County Methamphetamine Diversion Program**

### **Program Background:**

Allegan County is located in a rural area with easy access to the key ingredients required for the production of methamphetamine. The production of methamphetamine is less likely to be detected by neighbors or law enforcement due to the relative isolation of housing. In addition, Allegan County is located between two larger cities making it a desirable location for the production and distribution of methamphetamine.

As noted above, local criminal justice agencies became aware of the emerging methamphetamine problem in Allegan County through the dramatic increase in the number of meth labs seized in this area as well as the high proportion of felony offenses that were directly related to the use, production, or delivery of methamphetamine. In addition, there were a number of high profile cases involving the seizure of labs that were being operated in the presence of children. The increasing number of recidivating methamphetamine users further demonstrated the seriousness of this problem.

In response to this situation, the Methamphetamine Diversion Program was created. The overall purpose of the program was to reduce recidivism of methamphetamine-addicted offenders through an intensive treatment focused intervention.

### **Target population:**

The program was designed for male offenders, who are methamphetamine-addicted individuals, who have committed offenses for which they are likely to be sentenced to prison. Thus these offenders must fall into a sentencing guidelines category that includes a possible prison sentence (either as a presumptive sentence or within a category indicating that a prison sentence is acceptable – the so called – “straddle cells”). Individuals in this program are eligible to participate in programming supported by Michigan’s community corrections act (PA 511). The focus is upon identifying those individuals who are both high risk and with high needs in order to justify the intensive nature of this intervention.

Potential participants are identified through a review of arraignment lists for individuals having a charge related to methamphetamine and whose guideline score(s) meet the PA 511 criteria. A substance abuse assessment is then conducted and these individuals are interviewed to ascertain their readiness for treatment.

This is a very rigorous screening process that identifies a group of prison bound offenders, having a serious methamphetamine addiction, and who possess a sufficient motivation to change. As such, there are only a small number of the most serious cases involved in this intensive intervention at any one time. The program has a maximum capacity of 20 participants at any one time and is designed to last 18 months. Given this small number, the program is able to focus considerable efforts on this select group of offenders.

### **Program Components:**

The treatment component of the program utilizes Hazelden's New Directions curriculum, which was designed for criminal offenders and is particularly applicable for methamphetamine abusers. It employs a cognitive behavioral model that is oriented to changing the offender's thinking patterns and behavior through modules focusing upon relapse prevention, anger management, life and relationship skills building.

There are four phases of the program. The first of these is administered in the jail and lasts approximately 10 weeks. However, there are no set time lines for movement between the program phases as this is determined by staff assessments of participant's progress.

During the jail phase, group sessions are held twice per week and, as in all phases, there are self-paced workbooks that the participants complete outside of the group sessions. Individuals in phase one are also required to attend AA/NA meetings while in the jail. A unique aspect of this program is that offenders who are in the later community phases of the program return to the jail to participate in these group sessions. This serves to motivate individuals in the initial phase from seeing the progress of individuals in the later program stages. In addition, these in jail sessions reinforce for those in the later stages how far they have come and remind them that they don't want to go back.

The second phase of the program begins when the offender is released from jail. One probation officer is assigned to all offenders in the program to insure consistency of supervision and reinforcement of the program message across all cases. The offender reports to the probation officer once per week, and in addition, offenders meet with or speak to the case manager daily until they find regular employment. Group and individual treatment sessions continue in this phase with group sessions being held twice a week. In addition, offenders attend AA/NA meetings 3-4 times per week and have 7 drug tests per week, 4 of which are administered randomly. This level of intensity provides a highly structured environment and a strong link between treatment and supervision aspects of the program. It is anticipated that the offender will be in this phase for approximately 6 months.



During the third phase of the program, there is a reduced level of supervision, including reporting to the probation officer twice a month and fewer drug tests. Group sessions in the jail are no longer required in this phase, but program staff report that offenders frequently attend such sessions voluntarily. Individual treatment sessions are held twice a month in this phase.

During phase four, individual sessions are held on a discretionary basis and attendance at AA/NA sessions continues as the offender prepares for exiting from the program. In each of the phases, the offender is expected to pay a program fee that offsets some of the costs for program services.

### **Promising characteristics:**

While the program is relatively new and it is too early to determine the outcomes and impacts of this initiative, there are several promising aspects of this program. First, prior research has demonstrated that the most successful intervention programs are those that are characterized by intensity and duration. Changing behavior is a difficult task and it is quite unreasonable to expect to alter a lifetime of behavior patterns through minimal interventions. As noted above, this program is very intense, with considerable program contacts throughout each phase and a year and a half duration. Second, the program is focused upon offenders who are prison bound. Although this is a more difficult population, the payoffs are greater from investment in this group than with offenders who may be more amenable. Third, given that these are prison bound individuals, the potential cost savings are greater for this group than from a program whose participants were facing only community sanctions.

## **Van Buren County Substance Abuse Abatement Project**

### **Program Background:**

Van Buren County is located adjacent to Allegan County and shares many of its characteristics that make it an attractive location for methamphetamine production. As noted above, the county has experienced a dramatic growth in methamphetamine offenses in recent years. Particularly of note is the fact that in 1999 there were 5 methamphetamine labs seized in the county and by 2003 that number had grown to 37, a 740% increase over this four-year period. As in Allegan County, there were increasing numbers of methamphetamine offenses in the justice system and a high rate of recidivism among those offenders who were methamphetamine addicted.

In addition, there was a notable lack of treatment resources available for criminal offenders in the county. The only in-jail program was Alcoholics Anonymous, and the only other available treatment was through the Probation Residential Service Program, which had a capacity of 8 inmates per month. Thus, unless offenders had the financial means to enter treatment, there were few treatment resources.

It was clear to area administrators that the problems presented by methamphetamine could not be addressed in the same manner that had been used to address problems presented by other types of drug use. Further, given the high rate of recidivism for these offenders, criminal justice administrators noted that it was clear that traditional enforcement and sanctioning strategies were not effective. Thus, a collaborative effort was initiated between the Van Buren County Sheriff's Office and the Van Buren/Cass County District Health Department to design and implement an innovative strategy providing treatment and supervision for methamphetamine abusing offenders.

### **Target Population:**

Offenders from Van Buren and surrounding counties who have identified substance abuse problems (priority is given to those offenders who are involved with methamphetamine) are eligible for participation upon referral to the program. While referrals can be made from judges, probation officers, or jail personnel, most participants are self-referred. This is likely a result of the fact that program participants receive a reduction in jail time from what they likely would be serving upon conviction.

Potential participants are identified early in their stay in jail, and typically can begin participating in the program within 10 days of referral. Once eligibility is determined, the judge will enter a plea agreement for a 180-day jail sentence, part of which will be suspended upon successful completion of the jail phase of the program. While most participants begin the program through the in jail component, it is possible for individuals to enter directly into the program in the out-of-custody phases.

### **Program Components:**

The program also uses Hazelden's New Directions treatment curriculum. There are four phases of the program, an in-custody jail phase followed by three community phases.

Group sessions are held twice a week in the jail phase. Promotion to the out-of-custody phases is dependent upon treatment performance. Each week the therapist assigns a score (0, 1, or 2) to each individual that reflects their level of participation and progress. When the therapist feels that the individual has made sufficient progress, a recommendation is made to the custody staff regarding release. Then a recommendation is made to the program committee who recommends to the probation officer and the judge who makes the final decision regarding early release. This procedure reflects the integration and inclusion of both treatment and correctional staff in the decision process, an important program characteristic. If the judge concurs with release, an order is prepared suspending the remainder of the 180-day sentence which can be invoked for subsequent program violations. This is also an important program element providing continued incentives for program compliance and drug abstinence. The jail phase typically lasts 30-60 days.

There are three out-of-custody phases. The first level meets for weekly sessions continuing the New Directions curriculum. Promotion to additional levels is made on the basis of treatment progress at the discretion of the treatment staff. Subsequent levels of the program come with less frequent treatment sessions moving to every other week and then to once a month.

Drug testing is an important and rigorous component of the program. All individuals are tested at the weekly group sessions. In addition, 12 individuals are tested randomly each week (based upon a call in system). Participants may be tested at court proceedings or upon other home visits by the testing officer. The testing officer is a particularly valuable member of the team providing feedback from his interaction with offenders and not simply conducting drug tests.

A consistent and firm sanctioning process is also a critical component of the program. At program implementation the sanctioning process was inconsistent and somewhat lax and participants took advantage of this situation. A revised sanctioning procedure was implemented that provides for a more consistent response to program violations. A typical sanction for a positive drug test or program noncompliance is 14 days in jail and rejoining the first level group. This is an example of a critical implementation issue regarding the importance of integrating custody and treatment perspectives into a common understanding concerning program operations and the sanctioning process.

### **Program Participants, Terminations, and Completions:**

During 2005 there were 118 individuals who began the jail component of the program, by the end of the fiscal year 97 individuals had completed Phase 1 and participated in the out-of-custody component at some time during the year. Of those individuals, 62 (64%) were still active participants at the end of the year. There were 23 individuals terminated, 7 voluntarily had quit the program, 6 were deemed failures for repeated positive tests or other program violations, and 10 individuals had committed probation violations, had outstanding warrants or were sent to prison.

There have been 9 graduates from the program, none of whom have been rearrested. These graduates took an average of 16.5 months to complete the program.

### **Cost Savings:**

One way of viewing the cost savings is to look at the jail time saved if these individuals had served their entire term of 180 days in jail which was common prior to the implementation of this program. If one computes the actual number of days in jail along with the jail days served as a consequence of program violations, there have been 1,449 jail days averted for a savings of approximately \$52,000.

**Promising Characteristics:**

Although operating differently than the program in Allegan County, this program shares similar promising characteristics. The program involves intense services blending treatment and supervision within a collaborative program structure. Retention of participants in treatment is a key to treatment success and the program appears to be able to keep individuals involved at a high rate while responding to violations in a firm and consistent manner. Although the program has not been operational long enough to compare results on a cohort of participants having a sufficient length of a follow up period, it is encouraging that all graduates have continued to remain free from arrest or relapse up to this point.

## **Macomb County Programs**

Macomb County, located in Eastern Michigan, has an estimated population of 813,807, which makes it Michigan's third largest county. It is home to Michigan's third (Warren) and fourth (Sterling Heights) largest cities.

The following is a description of the six Byrne funded programs that were operational in 2005 in Macomb County, Michigan. These included three drug courts, a multijurisdictional task force, a juvenile sex offender treatment program and a dual diagnosis program for offenders with substance abuse and mental health disorders. A total of \$1,076,705 in Byrne funds was allocated to support these programs in FY 2005.

### **Dual Diagnosis Program**

#### Introduction

The problem of dually diagnosed individuals in the criminal justice system is an important and often overlooked issue. According to the National Mental Health Association, 37 percent of alcohol abusers and 53 percent of drug abusers also have at least one serious mental illness. Furthermore, of all people diagnosed as being mentally ill, 29 percent abuse either alcohol or drugs.

A problem analysis conducted in Macomb County in 2002 confirmed these national patterns. This study indicated that 14% of 400 felony cases sentenced in Macomb County in November and December of that year had mental health issues and 89% of that sub-group had co-occurring substance abuse problems. A follow-up study of another 400 felony cases sentenced in Macomb County in November and December 2003 showed that 59 individuals (15%) of the 400 defendants had mental health issues. Of those 59 individuals, 93% also had identifiable substance abuse problems.

#### Program Description

The Dual Diagnosis program began in 2001 and is operated by Macomb County Community Corrections. The program provides assessment, outpatient and inpatient treatment, drug testing and case management for nonviolent offenders. Prior to the creation of this program, almost all of these offenders were excluded from traditional residential treatment due to their mental health disorders. This program has been effective in creating such placement options for these individuals.

The program works with the Community Mental Health Jail Diversion Program and all eligible offenders participate in the first "phase" of this program while in jail. New inmates are assessed upon incarceration. If they meet the dual diagnosis criteria they are referred to the program therapist/case manager and they are provided medications as needed and develop a plan for treatment upon release. They also participate in AA/NA and attend a substance abuse program once a week. The case manager oversees the participants and assists with referrals upon release. Funds are

available for emergency psychiatric evaluation, short-term housing and transportation, which have been barriers for this group in the past. Offenders are drug tested for 6 months which is the typical program length. Additionally, inpatient residential treatment is available for those offenders with a misdemeanor charge who need more intensive substance abuse treatment.

### Accomplishments

The Dual Diagnosis program's goals include a lessening of illegal substance use, a lengthening of time in between criminal offenses, and an improvement in the offender's lifestyle that contribute to the general well being of the individual and the community. At the end of the second year of operation, the length of time the participant stayed in the community (and out of jail) was an average of 128 days. In fiscal year 2005 that time increased to 309 days, a notable improvement.

The structure of the program plays a significant role in the success of this intervention. In particular, the individualized treatment plan provides the road map of what is to take place with each offender. In addition, rather than simply making referrals, the case manager follows through on making sure that the individual keeps appointments. The constant contact between the case manager and participant provides the necessary support and assistance needed by these offenders.

Unemployment is a significant issue for this offender population. In the baseline study more than 75% of this population was unemployed. In this program, case managers work intensely with participants to obtain employment and have had some degree of success in developing employers willing to work with these individuals.

One measurable cost savings involves participants who are released early from jail, and thus require less supervision, case management, and drug testing. In the first 28 months of the program, there were 7,470 jail bed days saved, for a cost savings of \$418,320.

Through 2005 there have been 274 graduates (106 females, 168 males) from the program. Additionally, staff has provided over 150 referrals for employment, life skills, individual counseling/therapy, and family/group counseling.

The average length of time in the program for 2005 was 88 days. For those graduates who had been out of the program six or 12 months in 2005 a total of 14 were rearrested at 6 months post graduation and 22 at 12 months post graduation. This represents a considerable degree of success for this very difficult population.

## **Macomb County Child Advocacy Center/Care House**

### Introduction

Like most urban areas, Macomb County experiences a considerable level of child abuse. In fiscal year 2002, the Department of Human Services received 3,916 complaints of child abuse and of those, child protective services workers substantiated 809 cases of child sexual abuse.

Nationally, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of adolescent offenders who have committed sexually aggressive acts against other children. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 40% of the offenders who victimized children under the age of six were juveniles. In Macomb County, an innovative and effective program has been created to address this important juvenile justice concern.

### Program Description

This program was designed and is operated under the auspices of Care House, the designated child advocacy center for Macomb County. The mission of Care House is to coordinate police, prosecution, courts and services to child victims and their families. This team approach between agencies serves to help families navigate the legal system and provides services to help in the healing process. Care House provides a large quantity of direct services for victims designed to meet personal needs. It is out of these activities that the need for this program was realized.

There are two primary goals of this grant. The first is to strengthen the coordination between all agencies and services that are involved with families of abused children. The Macomb County Circuit Court-Family Division has worked with the Child Advocacy/Care House organization to provide a child-friendly, family-centered environment for the complex investigation and prosecution process of child sexual and physical abuse cases. The second goal of this grant focuses on treatment for juvenile sex offenders and their families to reduce recidivism and rehabilitate the offender. The Juvenile Sex Offender Re-entry Program (JSORP) process calls for a plea to a CSC charge to be taken under advisement and if the youth successfully completes the program they will not be charged with a sex offense. The average length of time in the program is 9-12 months. Approximately 30 youth are in the program at any one time.

### Accomplishments

A strong team approach has been established including the court, prosecution, treatment, law enforcement, and probation that provide improved messages and consistent communication between the court and the participants in this process. As evidence of this team approach, the probation officer participates in the therapy sessions as well. An important aspect of this JSORP intervention has been the family component of the program. Family members have to accept the situation that their child is in and be willing to be an active participant in the program. This includes providing transportation

but also being involved in the family therapy component to successfully reunite the youth with their family.

The program has exceptionally trained and skilled counseling staff that has considerable experience in this area, and thus is able to provide consistent and quality treatment services.

There have been 66 individuals who have gone through this program and to date, none have been referred for a subsequent offense.

## **Macomb County Juvenile Drug Court**

### Program Description

The Macomb County Juvenile Drug Court began in June 1999 and was the second operational drug court for juveniles in the State of Michigan. The court was created in response to the fact that, according to court officials, approximately half of the County's juvenile crime is directly associated with substance use.

This intervention was designed for post-adjudicative juvenile offenders between the ages of 13 and 17, who require support, yet accountability for their substance abusing behaviors. The program targets youth who are at risk for residential placement. The program capacity is 25 youth and involves judicial supervision, intense probation monitoring, drug testing and treatment that integrate community resources.

A key element of the program is the tracking component which provides evening and weekend checks of the youth by probation officers. This constant contact with the program serves as an on-going reminder of their obligations to stay drug and alcohol free. The tracker also visits the youth at home, on the job, and at special events (i.e. prom). Additionally, this individual is able to administer drug/alcohol tests during these contacts and more importantly, build relationships with the youth.

The drug court also employs a vocational counselor and has a community service component which is crucial to prevent youth from having large gaps of free time during which they could get into trouble. The youth is required to submit pay stubs or community service slips to the court at each session to document how their time is spent.

### Accomplishments

One of the major operational aspects of this drug court is the use of a "development plan" through which the youth sets out achievable short and long range goals. These goals (e.g., getting a driver's license) give the participants something tangible to work toward that is meaningful to them and a sense of achievement when the goal is reached. In addition, the development plan spells out the specific needs that will



be addressed through drug court participation. Program administrators view this aspect of the intervention a key to its successful operation.

Another important characteristic of the program is the ongoing use of data and analysis to monitor progress on important aspects of program operations. The research analyst is well integrated with the program staff and provides continual feedback on the delivery of services as well as program outcomes.

At the conclusion of the 2005 fiscal year there were 26 participants currently enrolled in the drug court. Ten graduates successfully completed the program while there were 6 terminations throughout the year. The graduation rate for the program is over 50% since the inception of the program in 1999. However, this rate rose to 63% after the development plans were adopted.

A tangible indicator of the viability of this program is the fact that in a time of decreasing public funds, the county has agreed to pick up the cost of this program in the coming fiscal year.

## **Macomb Circuit Court Adult Felony Drug Court**

### Program Description

The Macomb County Adult Felony Drug Court was implemented on a pilot basis in January 2003 by the Circuit Court. The target population for this drug court includes non-violent felony probation violators, felony defendants with multiple drug offenses, and parole violators who are addicted to drugs or alcohol and who are jail or prison bound. Those offenders who fall within the 'straddle cells' of the Michigan Sentencing Guidelines and thus have a reasonable likelihood of a prison sentence are the main focus of this drug court. The drug court is a 3-phase program that provides intensive treatment with ongoing judicial supervision, drug treatment and testing, education and ancillary services to address the problem of drug abuse and incarceration for the target population. The average length of the program is 21 months.

### Accomplishments

The program has been fully implemented and appears to be reaching its intended target population of jail and prison bound offenders. The drug court admitted 65 participants in 2004/2005 with 6 graduates and 44 terminations by the end of fiscal year 2005. Program administrators have noted that during the past fiscal year cost savings from the avoidance of incarceration for these offenders has resulted in a cost savings of over \$700,000.

## **37<sup>th</sup> District Drug Court (City of Warren)**

### Program Description

The Warren Drug Court began in 1999 with a target population that included prison-bound, non-violent, substance abusers, whose offenses fell within the straddle cell of the Michigan sentencing guidelines. However, instead of intervention at the circuit court level with these offenders an earlier intervention in district court formed the basis of this program. In addition to these cases parole and probation violators were also included in the target population. The drug court model integrated drug and alcohol testing, substance-abuse and/or mental health treatment, court and case management sessions, educational classes, vocational assessment and training, 12-step meetings, community service and many other outside drug court and alumni activities for the participant and their families.

The Warren Drug Court has been able to offer very flexible hours to participants including employing a court officer two nights per week which has enabled the court to hold night court sessions and have extended case management sessions. Additionally, the program is able to provide nutrition and money management classes, 12-step and compliance groups and any other classes and activities to assist the participants with their recovery at various times throughout the week.

### Accomplishments

Since 1999, the Warren Drug Court has taken in over 339 participants. In addition, they have started a TRAC II program, which is less intensive than regular drug court, but provides more comprehensive services than traditional probation. The drug court has admitted 112 clients on average throughout year with a program capacity of 75. They have had 22 successful completions in 2005 along with 26 new admissions and 13 terminations. The drug court has successfully graduated a total of 139 participants since 1999. The program notes that its recidivism rate is 8% and the retention rate is 75%.

## **C.O.M.E.T. (County of Macomb Enforcement Team)**

### Program Description

COMET is a multijurisdictional task force comprised of narcotic, violent crimes, surveillance and conspiracy crime teams that conduct investigations in the Macomb County region. Investigators from Macomb County Sheriff, Warren Police Department, Michigan State Police, St. Clair Shores Police Department and the FBI work together to address narcotics issues in Macomb County. Typical enforcement tactics employed by the designated teams include traditional undercover investigations, collection of intelligence that is entered into a statewide database, forfeiture and financial investigations, surveillance, and cooperative investigations.

### Accomplishments

During 2005 COMET investigated and arrested 156 persons. COMET seized over 7,240 grams of cocaine, 208 grams of crack cocaine, 19 pounds of marijuana, 147 units of Ecstasy, 10 Grams of Methamphetamines and 33 units of “other” drugs.

The task force completed 27 investigations in partnership with the FBI, Marshall’s Office, the DEA, etc. and documented 77 arrests for cocaine use/mfg/del/pos; 20 arrests for heroin related crimes; 51 arrests for marijuana related crimes; 6 arrests for Ecstasy related crimes; 158 arrests for Other drug related crimes. Additionally, the task force seized 27 guns and 3 methamphetamine labs in 2005.

## **Allegan County Programs**

Located in West Michigan, Allegan County has an estimated population of 112,477. It is a largely rural community with the largest city being Allegan.

The following is a description of the four Byrne funded programs that were operational in 2005 in Allegan County, Michigan. These included a domestic violence intervention, a diversion program for methamphetamine abusers, an innovative alternative school program, and a multijurisdictional drug task force. A total of \$526,136 funds from the Byrne program were devoted to the support of these programs in FY 2005.

### **Allegan County Domestic Violence Intervention Program**

#### Introduction

This program was created to provide enhanced services to victims of domestic violence through establishing specialized prosecution for these offenses. Coordinated by the Allegan County Prosecutor's office, this project has provided consistency in domestic violence prosecutions and assisted in the coalescing of criminal justice services to victims in this community.

Prior to the creation of this program, victims of domestic violence were often overwhelmed by the process of the criminal justice system and the fact that their cases were inconsistently handled by prosecutors not trained to oversee such cases. As a result, victims were more hesitant to become involved and their cases were often dismissed.

#### Program Description

This program provides for two assistant prosecutors devoted full time to handle all domestic violence prosecutions in a vertical prosecution strategy. Each prosecutor handles a case from initial contact with the victim through each stage of the judicial process. This is particularly important for cases involving personal protection orders or probation violations as these situations often present increased potential harm to the victim.

This program also seeks to increase the collaboration between the prosecutor's office and other criminal justice and community agencies in Allegan County. This has been accomplished through the formation of the Allegan County Domestic Violence Task Force, which is chaired by an individual from the Prosecutor's Office and includes law enforcement agencies, court personnel (from district, circuit, and juvenile courts), domestic violence shelters and victim service agencies, medical staff, the Children's Advocacy Center, Community Mental Health, treatment providers, school administrators, and clergy. The task force meets monthly. In addition, weekly meetings are held with law enforcement and domestic violence shelters to insure that contact has been made with victims within 48 hours of the incident.

## Accomplishments

The creation of this program has greatly affected the quality of justice and enhanced victim services in this community. A coordinated system has been created that places victim safety as the paramount concern and all efforts are directed toward that goal. In some instances what may appear to be a small change has made a tremendous difference in the system performance in these cases. For example, through the collaborative efforts of the group, the procedure for lifting no-contact orders was altered to require an investigation of such requests by the prosecutor along with the domestic violence shelter and a resulting recommendation to the judge. In addition, increased coordination with school personnel has assisted in the identification of students who have witnessed domestic violence situations at home. Training of dispatchers has also increased the quality of evidence obtained through 911 calls thereby enhancing prosecution of these offenses. Thus, as a result of this initiative, no longer are domestic violence situations treated in only a reactive manner. The entire system has been transformed to a proactive approach to detecting and intervening in these situations in an effective manner that enhances the involvement of victims and insures their safety.

In addition, the program has developed a database to track domestic violence cases to establish trends, monitor progress, and identify problems in how cases are being processed. This allows for an ongoing review of program activities and taking corrective action if goals and expectations are not being met. In addition, the existence of such a database allows for establishing and monitoring benchmarks for program performance. For example, while a goal of the program was contacting victims within 48 hours of the assault, analysis of these data indicated that two thirds of the victims were actually being contacted within 24 hours, thus exceeding program expectations.

It is apparent that this is a well run program that has made a substantial contribution to creating a coordinated approach to domestic violence and has significantly improved the quality of victim services in this community.

## **Allegan County Strict Discipline Academy**

### Introduction

In today's society, acquiring an education is essential. There are a very limited amount of opportunities available for individuals who do not possess at least a high school education or equivalent.

A study in Allegan County showed that the dropout rate of 13.7% from 1999 – 2001 was slightly higher than the national average. Furthermore, the percentages of juvenile offenders who have their first referral to the court system by age 14 was also higher than the national average. This is particularly notable given the rural nature of this community. In 2001, 45.5% of first time juvenile offender referrals in Allegan County were 14 years of age or younger. National studies of delinquency have repeatedly

demonstrated that individuals who initiate their delinquency at this age are significantly more likely to become serious offenders.

The Allegan County Strict Discipline Academy provides an academic setting, support services, and interventions to assist suspended or expelled students who cannot gain admittance to a local school district's alternative education program. Students who receive long term suspensions or are expelled from their local school districts are at an increased risk for not only dropping out of school but also engaging in delinquent activity. Many, if not most, of the youth participating in this intervention have also had court involvement. The Strict Discipline Academy provides assistance to these youth who essentially have no other educational opportunities by providing them with both educational and behavioral services.

### Program Description

The academy is a Michigan Public Charter School that began operations in the fall of 2002. It is one of four academies of its kind in the state and is the culmination of a cooperative effort between the court system, law enforcement, and the Allegan County school district. The school provides educational and treatment services to youth who may enter the program in any of three ways: 1) Being expelled or suspended from their local school, 2) Being ordered by the court as a result of their contact with the criminal justice system, or 3) Being identified as a special education student who would develop better academic and social skills by following the strict discipline curriculum. Thus, the target population of the program is students, ages 10-16, who fall into one of the three categories.

During the academic calendar year, the school operates from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and employs one full time teacher, one teacher's aide, and one part time special education teacher. Academics are the focus of the school from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. with particular emphasis on developing reading, writing, and math skills. From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. the focus shifts on developing socially acceptable behaviors with an emphasis on interpersonal and workplace skills. The behavioral aspect of the program uses a point-based system to reward students for displaying positive behaviors. Specifically a four-level system is used where students gain more freedoms as they gain more points and move up the different levels. Once students have met the requirements for both the academic and behavioral portions of the academy they are eligible for transition back into their local school.

### Accomplishments

The program has made substantial progress through implementing a computerized reading program, "Read Naturally" to improve reading scores and academic achievement. The program provides individualized instruction and attention in a highly structured setting that focuses upon academic progress as well as behavior, something that these students did not receive in the traditional educational environment.

Since the program's implementation, the academy has served 86 students. Out of the 66 students who have transitioned out of the academy, only one student has had contact with the criminal justice system after. Also, none of these 66 students have been sent back to the academy after being transitioned to their local schools.

This program has made a substantial contribution in working with youth who have considerable academic and emotional difficulties. Were it not for this program, many of these youth would truly be left behind.

## **Western Michigan Enforcement Team (W.E.M.E.T)**

### Introduction

The effects of drugs, particularly methamphetamine, on the population of Allegan County are wide-ranging. The results of a phone survey of Allegan County residents conducted by the Western Michigan Enforcement Team (WEMET) and the Allegan County Sheriff Department showed that alcohol and narcotic enforcement was the number one issue among public safety concerns in Allegan County. The results of the phone survey also illustrated that 25% of all respondents knew someone in Allegan County who was either involved in the production of methamphetamine or using methamphetamine.

### Program Description

The Western Michigan Enforcement Team was first formed in 1981 to battle the emerging substance abuse and drug trafficking problem in West Michigan. WEMET is a multijurisdictional task force that serves Allegan, Muskegon and Ottawa Counties and utilizes State, Local and Federal Officers to primarily address narcotic, gang, violent, and property-related crimes. Currently, 27 sworn officers comprise the Western Michigan Enforcement Team. Specifically, in Allegan County, 2 officers from the Allegan County Sheriff's Department are involved with WEMET, one of which is funded by a grant position.

### Accomplishments

In 2003, Allegan County led the state of Michigan with the most methamphetamine lab seizures. In fact, WEMET handled 110 meth-related cases during the 2003 calendar year.

WEMET recently solved some notable cases in Allegan County. During the past year, WEMET arrested an associate member of the Hell's Angels Motorcycle Club for operating a large meth lab in Allegan County. This subject was manufacturing methamphetamine in Allegan County and the motorcycle club was selling the product in the Muskegon area. In the investigation, WEMET identified several people in WEMET's

three county area that are members of the Hell's Angels Motorcycle Club. Considerable intelligence was gathered and used in enforcement actions related to this situation.

WEMET also assisted the Allegan Police Department with a substance use and related property crime problem in the city of Allegan. The situation the city faced was that, apart from individuals buying and selling crack in the Allegan area, they were also committing home invasions and car larcenies to support their habits. WEMET assisted in arresting the dealers as well as the subjects who were purchasing the crack and committing these offenses.

### **Allegan County Methamphetamine Diversion Program**

In addition to the above three programs, Allegan County has also implemented the methamphetamine diversion program discussed earlier in this report.



## **Kent County Program Summary**

Kent County, located in west Michigan, has an estimated population of 593,898, making it Michigan's fourth largest county. It is home to Michigan's second largest city, Grand Rapids.

The following is a description of four of the seven Byrne funded programs that were operational in 2005 in Kent County, Michigan. These included a drug court, a multijurisdictional task force and two programs focused on prostitution. The remaining three programs that will not be highlighted here included two criminal justice records improvement grants and a records management unification project. A total of \$948,357 Byrne funds were allocated to support these seven programs in FY 2005.

### **Social Work and Police Partnership (SWAPP)**

#### Introduction

In Grand Rapids and other communities a high price is paid in law enforcement resources, in threats to community and individual health, and in the loss of human dignity and even life from prostitution. This project began from the realization that the old "model" of arrests and fines does not effectively address the prostitution problem. Despite the continual risks to their freedom, health, and safety, these women return to the streets within days, sometimes hours, of being released from jail. The police department estimates that there are, conservatively, 80 female and 5 male prostitutes who continue to return to the streets because the myriad of problems they are facing have not been solved by jail time or fees paid. The SWAPP program addresses these underlying issues to help these individuals escape the streets.

#### Program Description

The SWAPP program partnered police with social workers in a problem solving collaboration to address prostitution in Grand Rapids. The program works with women to assist them in changing their current lifestyles by providing referrals for drug treatment, housing assistance, job placement, child care, emergency services and any other needs that may be identified. The outreach worker and case manager, both former prostitutes in Grand Rapids and supervised by a MSW, work with the local police and service agencies to provide alternatives to typical enforcement sanctions for prostitution. SWAPP staff received clients through word of mouth, direct "recruitment" off the streets, police referrals and the staff was contacted about any prostitution arrests by the correctional employees. The program was initiated through the suggestion of the Chief in Grand Rapids and has strong support from city leaders.

## Accomplishments

Through the “roundtable” that was created at the initiation of the program, a greater understanding of the dynamics of prostitution was obtained and a strong working relationship developed between service providers and law enforcement. In particular the strong relationship between the program staff and the police has been not only a notable accomplishment, but also a key to the successful operation of this initiative.

The program has established a considerable level of credibility among the criminal justice community and receives referrals from traditionally unlikely sources particularly judges and the police. Indicative of this is the fact that the program staff are allowed direct access to individuals in the jail. Importantly, the program has also attained a high level of credibility on the street among active prostitutes as a place that provides help and assistance in a non-judgmental manner.

The program currently has 56 individuals who are on their active caseload with whom they have contact approximately twice per week. This intensity of contact and the establishment of ongoing relationships were also keys to the program success. This was particularly important as those involved in the program are likely to fail many times before they ultimately succeed. During the past year 107 individuals received services from the program which included drug treatment, employment assistance, counseling, and housing assistance.

## **City of Grand Rapids Start Treatment of Prostitutes (STOP) Program**

### Introduction

This program was created to provide treatments services to women with a history of prostitution through establishing individualized treatment programs based upon individual women’s needs. It is a companion program to the SWAPP program and is coordinated by the 61<sup>st</sup> District Court. This project continues the emphasis upon finding ways to break the repetitive cycles associated with the nature of this type of crime.

This program has, along with SWAPP, created an approach to prostitution potentially more effective than the traditional response of arrest and jail. Because prostitution is a cyclical crime where oftentimes prostitutes are uneducated, unemployed, and experience substance abuse problems, this traditional approach was ineffective. The STOP program was implemented to both stop and treat repetitive prostitution by developing an intensive and individualized program to address these underlying factors and break the cycle of prostitution in Grand Rapids.

### Program Description

STOP is a post adjudication program that was designed to work in collaboration with the SWAPP program to provide intensive and individualized treatment to

prostitutes. The program uses a case manager to screen potential participants as well as coordinate and implement treatment plans for program participants. Referrals to the program are made by the judge, pre-sentence investigator, or probation officer; and the case manager screens these referrals. Participants are selected if they have a history of involvement in prostitution, are 17 or older, and in good mental and physical health. Upon selection, participants are sentenced to the program to receive treatment services.

The case manager then develops a treatment program based upon the offender's needs. This may include substance abuse counseling, mental health counseling, family independence agency assistance, educational services, employment assistance, and housing assistance. All offenders must participate in the Prostitution Day Treatment program, which is a graduated four-phase program where individualized treatment services are provided. Phases I and II last twelve weeks each and consist of intensive counseling sessions with the case manager. In Phase I these sessions take place 3 times a week for four hours at a time. These sessions are gradually decreased as the participant moves across phases. Phase III lasts for 24 weeks and Phase IV consists of an aftercare component. In addition to treatment, participants are also drug tested on a regular basis to insure that the client remains drug free.

### Accomplishments

Since the implementation of the program, repeat prostitution offenses have dropped by almost 30% in Grand Rapids. Correctional and law enforcement agencies in this area have also noted a decrease in prostitution arrests and recidivism and have attributed these numbers to the joint effort of the SWAPP and STOP programs.

Over the past year, the STOP program provided treatment services to 74 participants enrolled in the program. Of these 74, 16 (approximately 22%) successfully graduated from the program. Although at the end of the year 20 participants were terminated due mostly to exceeding the number of allowable program violations, the STOP program still managed to achieve a 44% success rate for the year.

In addition to evidence of a reduction in repeat prostitution offenses and the number of participants receiving treatment, the STOP program has also produced substantial cost savings results. As a result of the program, 550 jail days were averted in FY 2005, saving the county approximately \$29,700.

## **61<sup>st</sup> District Court Drug Court Program**

### Introduction

A report completed by the Kent County Health department indicated that residents ranked alcohol and drug abuse as the second most important issue facing residents in Kent County, Michigan. In 2003, there were 2,634 drug offenses charged in the City of Grand Rapids. Additionally, there were 2,842 alcohol offenses charged in the

City of Grand Rapids in that same year. Of those, 1,190 (42%) were for drunk driving and 303 (26% of drunk drivers) for OUIL 2nd and 3rd. The 61<sup>st</sup> District Drug Court provided substance abuse and community integration to offenders using a dedicated Judge and rigorous case management to interrupt the cycle of addiction and reduce recidivism for this problem population.

#### Program Description

The 61<sup>st</sup> District Drug Court began in April of 1999. The grant includes both a drug court and a sobriety court. The target population includes felony and misdemeanor drug offenders as well as chronic drunk driving offenders (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> OUIL). Additionally, prison bound probation violators who have a serious substance abuse problem are admitted into the program. The drug/sobriety court provides case management, services such as treatment and counseling, drug testing and judicial oversight to offenders. In 2003, a Hispanic drug court was created that involved court sessions conducted completely in Spanish as well as bilingual case managers.

#### Program Accomplishments

In the 2005 fiscal year the 61<sup>st</sup> District Drug/Sobriety Court had 371 clients. There were 122 successful completions/graduations as well as 69 terminations. Of the 371 participants, 187 were new enrollees in 2005. The drug of choice for the drug court new enrollees was alcohol (63%) followed by crack cocaine (17%). The drug of choice for the sobriety court enrollees was alcohol (60%) followed by crack cocaine (25%).

### **Metropolitan Enforcement Team (MET)**

#### Introduction

In recent years, Kent County has seen an increase in the number of drug distribution organizations within the area. These organizations have both domestic ties to larger urban areas such as Chicago and Detroit as well as international ties, particularly to Mexico. The Metropolitan Enforcement Team (MET) is a multijurisdictional drug task force aimed at identifying and apprehending middle and upper level drug dealers in these distribution organizations.

#### Program Description

MET is a coordinated effort between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies as well as the local court system. Specifically, members from the Kent County Narcotics Team, Grand Rapids Police Vice Unit, Wyoming Area Narcotics Team, Kentwood Police Vice Unit, DEA, FBI, ATF, and the Kent County Prosecutor's Office work together on this project. The law enforcement agencies work together to identify, investigate, and arrest those who manufacture or traffic drugs in the area.

### Program Accomplishments

Through their efforts, the task force has recently engaged in a number of successful investigations of drug traffickers in Kent County. In FY 2005, MET worked to identify all heroin dealers in Kent County. In total, 35 dealers were identified and over the course of the investigation, approximately half have been apprehended. An investigation during this time resulted in the indictments of 14 dealers who were heavily involved in a cocaine ring in Kent County. In addition, the task force broke up an operation involving marijuana dealers from Chicago. As a result of this investigation, approximately 650 pounds of marijuana was seized.

In addition to this case evidence, MET also seized a substantial amount of drugs over the course of the year which involved numerous arrests. Over the past year, approximately 5,124 grams of cocaine, 573 grams of crack, and 1,110 pounds of marijuana were seized by MET. This resulted in the arrests of 146 drug offenders.

## **Program Area Summaries**

### **Community Policing & Crime Analysis**

BJA Purpose Area	4 & 7A
Number of Subgrants	6
Number of Sites	13
Byrne Funding Total	\$768,731
Local Match Total	\$742,784
Program Area Total	\$1,511,215

Community policing grants assist law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices in working with distressed communities. Community policing requires a defined area that enhances the ability of citizens to interact with the police and prosecutors to resolve problems. Strategies such as increased contacts with the citizens, attending community meetings, making referrals to appropriate agencies, and directed and foot patrols are utilized to achieve crime control through prevention.

In fiscal year 2005, seven subgrants were awarded to 13 program sites, with a total of \$843,436 awarded from Byrne funds. Two of the funded sites supported partnerships between prosecuting attorneys, local law enforcement, and community and business leaders to address the problems associated with specific types of crime such as drug trafficking or economic crimes (e.g. fraud and commercial crimes). Three of the funded sites supported partnerships with local law enforcement and members of either the criminal justice community or the local citizenry to develop crime prevention strategies for specific areas (e.g. apartment complexes or mobile home parks) or specific target populations (e.g. girls and women trying to escape the life of prostitution). The remaining two sites funded projects to enhance technological capabilities of local law enforcement agencies. Here a web-based crime reporting system was established to assist citizens in reporting criminal activity as well as a records management unification system to help local and county law enforcement agencies coordinate their respective data collection systems.

Three of the sites whose program focus is on targeting crime in specific areas of their jurisdiction reported data on their activities over the course of the year. These sites include the Northville Township Police Department that partnered with residents of a local apartment complex to address crime problems specific to that area, the Canton Township Police Department that developed a community policing team to address the needs of three mobile home parks in the southwest section of Canton, and the Jackson Police Department that not only developed the web-based crime reporting system but also partnered with the Park Neighborhood to address criminal issues. The following summarizes their activities to provide an indication of what types of activities these agencies conducted over the course of the year.

In fiscal year 2005, law enforcement officers in these areas responded to 4,208 calls for service, investigated 586 Part I (index crimes) and 1,173 Part II crimes, and made 757 arrests. In addition officers logged 3,403 patrol hours with 2,886 hours devoted to vehicle patrol and 517 hours devoted to bicycle or foot patrols. Finally, these departments engaged in 2,124 contacts with members of the community and participated in 476 community meetings. Overall, these measures provide evidence that the above jurisdictions have expended considerable effort on engaging in a variety of policing activities that goes beyond traditional enforcement to increase contacts with their respective communities and to reduce disorder.

### **Juvenile Intervention Strategies**

BJA Purpose Area	4
Number of Subgrants	10
Number of Sites	10
Byrne Funding Total	\$895,707
Local Match Total	\$443,895
Program Area Total	\$1,339,602

The Juvenile Intervention Strategies was designed to foster proactive, problem-oriented interventions to combat juvenile violence and delinquency. The central focus of this program area is the provision of comprehensive intervention services to those youth who have had prior contact with the police or juvenile justice system for delinquent behavior.

In 2005, 10 subgrants were awarded to 10 program sites, with a total of \$895,707 awarded from Byrne funds. Four of the programs provided intensive monitoring, services and case management to youth who were chronic truants, serious offenders and/or delinquent wards of the court. The remaining programs offered a variety of services to youth. One program operated an intervention for children who witnessed violence in their home; another funded a rescue unit to search for children reported missing by law enforcement. A program in southwest Michigan operated a school for expelled, suspended, special education or court ordered youth focusing on academics and social behavior. The last 3 programs included a sex offender treatment program for youthful offenders; a juvenile diagnostic “center” to provide resources for youth in need and finally a case management program aimed at youth not yet in the criminal justice system but who were at risk for future involvement.

An assessment recently completed of the previously funded juvenile intervention program concluded that an intervention that involved an intensive community based program was highly effective in reducing serious criminal and anti-social behavior among youth who were 14 or younger who had multiple referrals to court for serious offenses. This intervention involved daily contacts with these youth and a strong collaboration between police, probation, and schools. This intervention resulted in

significant reductions in assaults, weapon possession, thefts, truancy, and alcohol and drug use among this group. In addition, the overall rate of rearrest of these youth and the number of offenses committed were significantly less than a group of similar youth who were in the juvenile court prior to the creation of the program. This program has demonstrated that a considerable impact can be made through intervention with these youth who in many instances would have been “lost” and gone on to victimize other citizens and their communities for many years to come.

In 2005, data was provided by 7 out of 10 programs. Programs reported 228 new youth enrolled in 2005, 152 males and 65 females. The ages of the youth enrolled were mainly between 14 and 17 years of age (165) with the remainder between 10 and 13 years of age (45). At the conclusion of 2005, 297 youth had successfully completed the various programs and 30 had been terminated or expelled. Finally, programs listed 20 youth who were apprehended for criminal behavior after graduation as of 9/30/2005.

### **School Resource Strategies**

BJA Purpose Area	4
Number of Subgrants	6
Number of Sites	6
Byrne Funding Total	\$401,620
Local Match Total	\$481,673
Program Area Total	\$883,293

The School Resource Strategies program area focuses on comprehensive programming for children and youth to prevent the onset of delinquency and anti-social behavior through partnerships with law enforcement and social workers. Additionally, the program works to reduce crime, disorder and delinquency in and around the schools it serves.

In the 2005 fiscal year there were 6 subgrants awarded to 6 program sites, with a total of \$401,620 awarded from Byrne funds. All six of the programs were very similar in their make-up and programming. All funded a law enforcement official who was either stationed in the school(s) or responded to complaints from the school. Most of the programming focused on truancy, dropouts and prevention programming. Additionally, the officers involved in the programs identified problem youth and worked to provide services to these youth.

In 2005 the programs reported 394 documented truants and 401 home visits by officers or social workers to youth. Additionally, there were 911 school suspensions for the year with 152 from the elementary, 698 from junior high and 61 from high school.<sup>2</sup> Lastly, 582 criminal complaints (excluding truancy) were received on school property in 2005.

---

<sup>2</sup> 633 suspensions were listed from one program site in Wayne County from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter only



## Local Correctional Resources

BJA Purpose Area	11 & 13
Number of Subgrants	14
Number of Sites	14
Byrne Funding Total	\$2,536,433
Local Match Total	\$1,289,035
Program Area Total	\$3,825,468

The premise of the Local Correctional Resources funding area is to resolve locally identified problems in jails and detention centers with an emphasis on reducing substance abuse problems among juvenile and adult offenders. Byrne funding aims to improve local correctional services by funding programs that provide needed resources and treatment services for juveniles and adults.

In fiscal year 2005, 14 subgrants were awarded to 14 program sites with a total of \$2,439,327 awarded from Byrne funds. The 14 programs addressed a variety of locally identified issues. Two programs in southwest Michigan focused on the growing methamphetamine problem and provided a cognitive based treatment program for offenders. The cycle of prostitution was addressed by two programs that provided substance abuse treatment along with education and counseling in order to facilitate lifestyle changes. Two programs on the east side of the state operated a dual diagnosis treatment program that provided treatment, testing and referrals to offenders who had both substance abuse issues and mental health disorders. Three programs provided various services to/for parolees or probationers including random home checks, drug testing and transitional services. The remaining four programs included treatment for OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> offenders; treatment and testing of juvenile and adult offenders with misdemeanor drunk driving convictions; an apprehension program for OUIL offenders and administration of risks/needs assessments in conjunction with the local drug court.

According to the 2005 data, the projects that had a treatment component reported 479 successful completions. Services provided to participants included substance abuse treatment, counseling, 12 step group programs, relapse prevention and drug testing. There were 11,009 drug tests administered during 2005 with 498 positive tests reported. Additionally, data indicated that reporting programs resulted in 14,250 jail days averted. It should be noted that this program area allows communities to identify challenges unique to their jurisdiction, therefore, not all programs reported the same types of data. For example, Wayne County's Operation Spot Check, which provides enhanced supervision for probationers and parolees, conducted over 2,500 unannounced home inspections.

## **Criminal Justice Records Improvement**

BJA Purpose Area	15B
Number of Subgrants	34
Number of Sites	37
Byrne Funding Total	\$1,091,328
Local Match Total	\$331,203
Program Area Total	\$1,422,531

The goal of criminal justice records improvement efforts in Michigan is to develop a totally paperless processing environment for the submission of criminal history records to the state repository. This objective requires the development of capabilities within local criminal justice agencies to properly process and prepare a standardized and complete packet of information with which to update the central repository. It also requires the respective repository management agencies to develop related capabilities to receive and process such packets of criminal justice information. Both aspects of this exchange process are equally important in the creation of a paperless records management system.

In fiscal year 2005, however, technological issues arose with the equipment needed to conduct paperless processing. Specifically, Identix, the supplier of the Livescan equipment that is used to send fingerprints and mug shots of arrestees to the State Automated Fingerprint Identification System, discontinued the model used by law enforcement agencies to comply with the state's paperless request due to the fact that the machines are obsolete. Thus, parts and repair services to these machines would no longer be provided by the company. As a result, 53% of the subgrants were awarded to update to a new model. The remaining 47% went to new police agencies for initial equipment purchase and to support the prosecutor's paperless system and the state's criminal history record build system. A total of \$1,091,328 was allotted to these program areas from Byrne funds to assist in the purchase of this equipment.

## **Family & Domestic Violence Strategies**

BJA Purpose Area	18
Number of Subgrants	9
Number of Sites	9
Byrne Funding Total	\$764,294
Local Match Total	\$849,889
Program Area Total	\$1,614,183

Family and domestic violence strategies is in its sixth year of program funding and represents a continued commitment to enhancing public safety while targeting a crime (family and domestic violence) which is a serious problem for many Michigan communities. The overall objective for this program area is to promote a coordinated

multi-disciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice response to family violence, domestic violence and child abuse.

In the 2005 fiscal year, nine subgrants were awarded to nine program sites, with a total of \$764,294 allotted from Byrne funds. Three of the funded programs supported a partnership between a prosecuting attorney and a law enforcement official to investigate and prosecute alleged child abuse cases. Three other programs focused on domestic violence victims and funded an assistant prosecuting attorney to handle all the domestic violence cases for the area. These programs also encouraged collaboration with local law enforcement, victim advocates and the community to reduce incidents of domestic violence as well as increase successful prosecution of these cases. The remaining three programs included a Personal Protection Order/Domestic Violence program which offered assistance to victims of domestic violence and provided referrals and guidance through the legal system; a Family Violence Officer responsible for all domestic violence and child abuse investigations in that area and finally a center for safe and effective forensic interviewing of child abuse victims which also provided referrals for the family and child as needed.

Statistics from law enforcement agencies involved in these funded programs included responses to 1,454 calls for assistance to family and domestic violence complaints with 307 repeat calls to service to the same address during the 2005 fiscal year. Additionally, 1,604 arrests were made by law enforcement with assault, homicide, child sexual assault and child abuse making up the majority of these arrests (1302 or 81%).

### **Multijurisdictional Task Forces**

BJA Purpose Area	2
Number of Subgrants	23
Number of Sites	23
Byrne Funding Total	\$6,324,483
Local Match Total	\$5,831,483
Program Area Total	\$12,155,966

Multijurisdictional drug task forces have long been the backbone of interdiction efforts in Michigan. Their purpose is to enhance interagency coordination and intelligence, to facilitate multijurisdictional investigations that remove mid- and upper-level narcotic offenders and related conspiracies, and to impact and assist in solving regional and local community drug and violent crime-related problems.

In fiscal year 2005, Michigan's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) allocated \$5,613,151 Byrne JAG funds to 21 drug task forces. An additional \$636,332 was allocated for forensic science drug analysis, and a very successful statewide strategy to reduce methamphetamine abuse. Drug team grant recipients are required to meet a required 50% cash match.

Across all drug teams, the majority of total funding was spent on personnel. In fact, over 97% of total grant expenditures (\$10,919,676 out of \$11,226,302) were spent on either personnel funded directly from the grant awards (e.g. salaried personnel) or personnel contracted for by grant fiduciaries. Overall, a total of 132 personnel positions were grant funded. Of the \$10,919,676 spent on these grant-funded personnel, 50% (\$5,459,838) came from Byrne/State funds.

In addition to the 132 grant-funded positions, 223 non-grant funded positions provide additional support to the task forces. Local agencies are currently supporting 67% of the total cost to maintain the task forces.

In FY 05, Michigan drug teams cleared 1,861 drug related crimes and were responsible for over 4,000 arrests. A total of 1,568 firearms were seized by the task forces including 510 handguns, 1,010 long guns, 36 assault rifles and 12 “other” guns. Long guns represented 64% of the total firearms seized. With the exception of 2004, the number of methamphetamine labs seized by MJTs has increased each year since 1999. In 2005, 298 meth labs were seized which might reflect the level of enforcement; however, the number still demonstrates the pervasiveness of the meth problem in Michigan. Notably, in 2005 11,767 grams of meth were seized which represents a 65% increase from 2004. In 2005, 73,048 grams of cocaine and 9,415 grams of crack were seized by MJTs. Additionally, 15,034 pounds of marijuana and 20,820 marijuana plants were seized and destroyed during 2005.

### **Drug Courts**

BJA Purpose Area	20
Number of Subgrants	24
Number of Sites	31
Byrne Funding Total	\$3,823,262
Local Match Total	\$2,450,886
Program Area Total	\$6,462,284

The Drug Treatment Courts Program Area involves a comprehensive, integrated, and systematic approach to dealing with a broad range of drug abuse problems among adult and juvenile offenders. Drug treatment courts represent an enhancement of community supervision by closely supervising drug offenders, placing and retaining drug offenders in treatment programs, and providing treatment and related services to offenders who have not received such services in the past. The benefits of drug treatment courts include potential cost savings, and substantially reducing drug use and recidivism among this group of offenders.

In fiscal year 2005, 31 subgrants were awarded to 31 program sites, with a total of \$3,430,593 awarded from Byrne funds. These funds along with local match funds provided support to seven juvenile drug courts, eight adult district courts, eight DUI courts, and eight priority population circuit courts<sup>1</sup> for prison bound offenders.

Over the course of the fiscal year these 31 drug courts provided treatment services to 4,277 drug court participants. Specifically, services were provided to 216 juveniles, 2,018 adults in district courts, 848 DUI offenders, and 1,195 clients in the priority population courts throughout the state.

Of these 4,277 participants, there were 1,053 total graduates with 59 juvenile graduates, 582 adult district graduates, 215 DUI court graduates, and 197 priority population drug court graduates. Also, of the 4,277 total participants there were 742 terminations. Specifically, 59 juveniles, 291 adult district, 111 DUI, and 281 priority population drug court participants were terminated across the different types of drug courts.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>i</sup> Priority population courts not only receive support through Byrne funding but also through the State Court Administrative Office.

---

<sup>3</sup> Priority population numbers based on data from 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> quarterly reports